

## **Analysis of the Increase in the Price of Basic Foodstuffs on Inflation in Central Java Province**

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**ABSTRAK:** Kebutuhan manusia yang paling mendasar yakni sandang, papan, dan pangan. Kenaikan harga bahan pokok pangan umum terjadi di Indonesia. Tingginya permintaan dan penawaran di pasaran, yang tidak diimbangi dengan produktivitas pangan, menjadikan bahan pangan mengalami perubahan harga dengan sangat cepat. Ketidakmampuan tersebut mengakibatkan harga bahan pokok pangan di pasaran meningkat sehingga mendorong laju inflasi. Analisis akan difokuskan pada harga komoditas bahan pokok pangan sebagai pendorong utama inflasi. Penelitian ini akan menerapkan metode penelitian deskriptif dan eksploratif kualitatif, dengan mengumpulkan data melalui penelusuran kepustakaan untuk informasi yang isinya membutuhkan pengolahan filosofis dan teoritis. Data kemudian akan diproses dengan teknik analisis data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat kenaikan harga bahan pokok pangan tersebut berimbas terhadap laju inflasi di wilayah Jawa Tengah. Penelitian ini akan memberikan wawasan tentang hubungan antara harga bahan pokok pangan dan inflasi, yang sangat penting bagi pemangku kepentingan dan pembuat kebijakan ekonomi serta pertanian.

**Kata kunci :** Inflasi, pangan, kenaikan, bahan pokok.

**ABSTRACT:** *The most basic human needs are clothing, shelter, and food. Price increases for basic foodstuffs are common in Indonesia. The high demand and supply in the market, which isn't matched by food productivity, make foodstuffs experience price changes very quickly. This inability resulted in the price of food staples in the market increasing, thus driving the inflation rate. The analysis will focus on staple food commodity prices as the main driver of inflation. This research will apply descriptive and exploratory qualitative research methods, by collecting data through literature searches for information whose content requires philosophical and theoretical processing. The data will then be processed using data analysis techniques. The results show that there is an increase in the price of basic foodstuffs that has an impact on the inflation rate in the Central Java region. This research will provide insight into the relationship between staple food prices and inflation, which is very important for economic and agricultural stakeholders and policymakers.*

**Keywords:** *Inflation, food, increase, staples food.*

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

Food is the primary need for humans. In Indonesia, food is considered a human right guaranteed by the 1945 Law of the Republic of Indonesia as it is a key element to maintaining a sustainable life. Ensuring the availability of sufficient, safe, and nutritious food is an important priority (Rahman Farizi et al., 2023), given Indonesia's rapidly

increasing population in 2023, as reported by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) at 278,696.2 people.

Food security becomes crucial when food-related problems, such as scarcity and price increases, emerge as sensitive issues. According to the Global Food Security Index (GFSI) published by The Economist and Corteva, Indonesia ranks 65 out of 113 countries in terms of food security. This data shows year-on-year improvement in Indonesia's food security in the score range of 1-100, Indonesian score increased from 46.8 in 2012 to 54.8 in 2018.

Ariani (2004) in her research explained that the scope of food security consists of (1) Food availability which includes production, income, and stocks; (2) Distribution and accessibility which includes physical (easily accessible) and economic (cheap); (3) Consumption includes safety, quality, and adequacy of human nutrition. The inadequacy of a family's food needs also needs to be considered, including the availability of food to fulfill survival; sources of income that depend on employment factors; and income as the cost of food consumption. Food is a product of agricultural activities that have special characteristics, where both supply and demand tend to be inelastic. Since the demand for food tends to stabilize over time, supply factors affect the price of food commodities more, according to research by Prastowo et al. (2011).

In Indonesia today, there is an increase in the price of major foodstuffs such as rice. Rice is considered a very valuable food commodity in Indonesia as it is one of the staple foods for most of the population. According to Presidential Regulation Republic of Indonesia Number 71 of 2015, rice is categorized as a primary need for agricultural products. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 Year 2013 also specifically discusses rice cultivation. Indonesia is known as one of the largest rice producers in Southeast Asia, with almost every land used for rice farming. This has led to a surplus of rice production in Indonesia exceeding local consumption needs, allowing Indonesia to produce rice for export to various countries.

By 2023, Indonesia ranks fourth with a total production of 34.3 million metric tons, becoming the largest rice-producing country in the world. Java and Sumatra are the largest rice-producing regions in Indonesia. However, according to the National Food Agency (Bapanas), the overall price of rice increased during the year. Factors such as climate and the El Nino phenomenon, associated with crop failures experienced by farmers, caused rice prices to rise for both premium and medium quality. In January 2023, the average wholesale price of premium rice was still IDR 13,140 per kilogram, but by the end of the year, it had risen by 14.08% to IDR 14,990 per kilogram. Likewise, the price of medium rice increased by 14.20% from IDR 11,550 per kilogram at the beginning of the year to IDR 13,190 per kilogram at the end of the year. Differences in rice prices in each region of Indonesia and price changes over time are open possibilities based on the data (Adi, 2024).

The prices of basic commodities can fluctuate, up or down, over some time, with rice being one of the most common. An increase in food prices refers to an increase in the unit price of various staples or food commodities, including rice, beans, soybeans, tubers, corn, and onions. This increase is known as a "votalie good," which indicates a trend of changes in the value of goods. One of the contributing factors is the increasing demand for food that is not matched by an increase in agricultural productivity (Data komoditas pangan, 2014). Reduced food availability can result in a decrease in people's basic needs and potentially lead to food shortages. Food availability involves three main

factors, namely production, distribution, and consumption, and involves various stakeholders, including producers (Putra, 2022).

If demand and supply in the market are very high but not in line with agricultural productivity, foodstuffs may experience rapid price fluctuations. To address this imbalance, food price stabilization policies are needed. Such price changes are one of the main factors influencing the rapid growth of inflation in Indonesia. The high demand that is sometimes not matched by supply can make it difficult for producers to meet the high demand for food. As a result, prices will rise, which in turn will drive inflation (Chintia & Destiningsih, 2022).

Inflation is when the prices of goods and services tend to increase over a long period of time. In Central Java Province, including the capital city of Semarang, there has been a decline in the inflation rate from 2017 to 2020. Although in 2020 the inflation rate in Semarang was only 1.49 percent, the prices of products that are often consumed by the public continue to increase every month, although not significantly. Central Java Province experienced inflation of 0.03% in August 2023, with a Consumer Price Index (CPI) of 115.12, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS). The inflation rate decreased compared to July 2023 which amounted to 0.20%.

In tackling the problem of rising food prices, it is important to pay close attention to consumption. People need to prioritize basic needs and reduce waste to cope with this situation. In addition, by organizing consumption patterns efficiently, it can help mitigate the impact of the rising prices of staple foods. Adopting wiser and more effective habits is the first step that can be taken to overcome this problem. On the other hand, the government must also participate in providing effective solutions, such as overseeing the distribution of staples to maintain their stability. Cooperation between the government and producers is also needed to find long-term solutions to curb the rising prices of food staples. Research and innovation should be encouraged to improve agricultural productivity and the distribution of staples at affordable prices. The rise in rice staples has prompted the government to issue policies to safeguard consumers from the adverse consequences of the problem.

In the face of these challenges, the researcher conducted a study investigating the causal factors, consequences and coping strategies of rising food prices in Central Java Province. This study reviews the factors that contribute to the increase in staple food prices, which are then linked to the inflation rate in the region. The objectives of this study include: 1) analysis of the factors that trigger the increase in staple food prices and its effect on the inflation rate in Central Java Province; 2) exploration of the consequences of the increase in staple food prices on the inflation rate in Central Java Province; 3) description of strategies that can be applied to deal with the increase in staple food prices and its effect on the inflation rate in Central Java Province.

## **2. METHODS**

### **2.1 Type of Research**

The methodology used in this research is descriptive and exploratory qualitative. Data and information were collected through a literature review. Descriptive and exploratory analysis methodology is used to describe and explain objectively, systematically, analytically, and critically the causal factors, impacts that occur, and strategies to overcome the increase in staple food prices to the inflation rate in Central Java Province. Collecting the necessary data is the first step in the qualitative method.

After that, classification, description, and exploration are carried out next eksplorasi (Jolley, 2020).

## **2.2 Data Sources**

There are two forms of library information sources used in this research, data sources obtained directly (primary) and data sources obtained from other references (secondary) will be used (Tilleczek, 2020). This research uses primary sources to study the causal factors, impacts, and strategies to overcome the increase in staple food prices on inflation in Central Java Province. Secondary sources, on the other hand, come from relevant books, articles, and journals.

## **2.3 Data Collection Methods**

Literature was selected, searched, organized, and evaluated for analysis as the research data collection method. The research data came from a literature search for information, the content of which required philosophical and theoretical compilation or analysis. This study is a literature review, and the material presented is processed concisely and methodically because it is in the form of words. To gather information for this study, a literature review was conducted on the causes of the increase in staple food prices in Central Java Province, the impacts that occur, and methods to address inflation. Subsequently, the data was selected, presented, reviewed, and processed to make it concise and organized.

## **2.4 Data Analysis Technique**

Data analysis was used in this study. The process of creating and processing research data into an easy-to-understand framework is known as analysis (Watling, et al., 2016). Once the data is collected, an evaluation of the data is conducted to provide information. In this research, the content analysis method was used to analyze and compare the information contained in the data messages. The purpose of this analysis is to investigate the causal factors, effects, and methods to address the increase in staple food prices in the face of inflation in Central Java Province. The plan was designed to understand the overall explanation and interpretation.

# **3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

## **3.1 Increasing Prices of Basic Foodstuffs in Central Java Province**

The increasing price of foodstuffs, both on a monthly and annual basis, is the biggest contributor to inflation. As a result, some people's purchasing power is affected. In early 2023, the prices of various commodities in Indonesia increased. In some parts of Indonesia, the prices of rice and cayenne pepper continue to rise. According to the Ministry of Trade's (MT) Market and Basic Needs Monitoring System (SP2KP), the cost of foodstuffs has risen dramatically by more than 10% when compared to the first half of 2023. Rice prices jumped by 20.35% in November 2023 compared to January 2023, with premium rice prices jumping by 15.27%. Prices of other food items, such as sugar, jumped by 11.89%, wheat flour rose by 15.27%, oil prices moved up by 1.41%, curly red chili peppers experienced a price surge of 37.86% and red cayenne peppers rose by 11.88% (Damiana, 2023).

At the end of 2023, the price of various foodstuffs, especially rice, increased. According to data from the National Strategic Food Price Information Center (PIHPSN), low-quality rice II increased to IDR 16,250/kg, and medium-quality rice I increased to IDR 14,300/kg. Other food prices have increased as follows: big red chili is now Rp64,150/kg, curly red chili rose to Rp72,700/kg, green cayenne pepper rose to Rp59,050/kg, red

cayenne pepper rose to Rp79,350/kg, fresh chicken meat rose to Rp34,950/kg, local granulated sugar rose to Rp16,250/kg, fresh chicken eggs rose to Rp26,850/kg, medium garlic is now Rp27,900/kg, while medium garlic dropped to Rp35,650/kg, and branded cooking oil 1 rose to Rp19,200/kg.

Rice is produced in 29 districts and 6 cities in Central Java, which is one of the rice buffer provinces in Indonesia. Central Java managed to become the province with the highest rice production in 2019. Rice production in Central Java Province also varied from 2019 to 2021. The production of 5.52 million tons in 2019 decreased by 1.22% but increased again by 1.36% in 2021 (BPS Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2021; 2022). The population of Central Java Province is also increasing with a figure of 34,718,204 in 2019 (BPS Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2020). This number increased by 5.18% in 2020 (BPS Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2021). Then, in 2021, it increased by 0.62% (BPS Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2022). Rice, as a staple food, will inevitably have an increasing demand as the population grows. As Central Java's population increases, rice consumption increases. According to the Food Security Office of Central Java Province (2022), rice consumption in 2019 was 3,100,340.10 tons, with an increase of 4.20% in 2020 and 0.73% in 2021.

Rising food prices are causing inflation in Central Java. In September 2023, a cluster of six cities in Central Java faced a price increase of 0.41%, or an increase in the CPI from 115.12 in August 2023 to 115.59 in September 2023, according to BPS data. With the increase in CPI from 123.26 in August 2023 to 124.19 in September 2023, the food, beverage, and tobacco sector was the biggest contributor to the inflation rate in Central Java at 0.75%. Entering September 2023, the food subgroup experienced the highest inflation of 0.90%, with the non-alcoholic beverages subgroup at 0.28% and the cigarettes and tobacco subgroup at 0.09%. The group contributed to inflation in September 2023 by 0.19%, with the dominant commodities, namely, rice by 0.35% and sugar by 0.01%. Meanwhile, the inflation of purebred chicken eggs decreased by -0.06%; the prices of red chilies, shallots, and purebred chicken meat each by -0.03%; and cayenne pepper by -0.01% (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2023).

Whereas in October 2023, the tobacco, food, and beverages group faced a price increase of 0.35%, with an increase in the CPI from 124.19 in September 2023 to 124.63 in October 2023. The non-alcoholic beverages subgroup experienced a price increase of 0.43%, the food subgroup experienced a price increase of 0.36%, and the cigarettes and tobacco subgroup experienced inflation of 0.31%.

These products contributed to inflation of 0.09% in October 2023. Commodities that played the most role in causing inflation, namely, red chili by 0.05%; rice and cayenne pepper by 0.04% each; sugar and bananas by 0.01% each. The commodities that played the most role in causing deflation, namely, broiler eggs decreased by -0.04%; broiler chicken meat decreased by -0.03%; shallot prices fell by -0.02% each; while watermelon and cooking oil fell by -0.01% each.

### **3.2 Factors Causing Price Increases of Basic Foodstuffs in Central Java Province**

The increase in the price of basic foodstuffs has become a trend every year. Is no exception in 2023, where several staple food prices such as rice, various types of chilies and onions, sugar, eggs, and chicken meat have increased in price. The price hike is triggered by the high imbalance between demand and supply. The existence of an imbalance between demand and supply and the amount of supply of production goods

on the market causes an increase in prices. This is by the law of demand, where when the demand for a good increases while the supply of goods is limited, the price will increase.

By the law of economics, the trend of rising prices has become a natural phenomenon every year. Usually, price increases occur on days when demand increases, such as fasting, Eid, Christmas, and other holidays. The causes of this phenomenon include the law of supply and demand, soaring prices due to a bad economy, and a shortage of goods (Siana, 2020).

Price increases can also be influenced by other factors such as raw materials, production stages, distribution, and related government policies. Raw materials are raw materials that have not been processed and will be processed into finished products. Selling prices and production costs can be affected by distant sources of raw materials. The unit price of a product is always influenced by the production process, whether in large, medium, or self-employed companies. Because when doing production there are components such as labor costs, electricity, basic materials, and others. The sales price of a product is usually influenced by the cost or labor for distribution actors, the facilities used, and even the distance of distribution. As a result, consumers often buy the same product at different prices. Methods used by the government to regulate economic activity, including the implementation of fiscal and monetary policies and other productive activities (Silalahi & Ginting, 2020).

Natural phenomena that happen in 2023 are also a crucial factor in increasing the price of basic foodstuffs. These natural phenomena greatly affect the agricultural sector, where agricultural yields depend on climate conditions. One of the natural phenomena, such as El Nino, is a natural phenomenon where rainfall has decreased drastically, resulting in drought, and in the end, the agricultural sector can experience crop failure due to this phenomenon. As a result, there is a decrease in food production, but on the other hand, market demand continues to increase.

### **3.3 Impact of Increased Prices of Basic Foodstuffs in Central Java Province**

Natural factors and the imbalance between demand and production are the main causes of the increase in staple food prices in 2023. Thus, it drives the inflation rate and decreases people's purchasing power. From the producer's point of view, if prices rise, producers will experience losses. So, producers' income will be disrupted and spread to the welfare of producers because consumers are the key to the survival and development of a company's business.

The increase in staple food prices in Central Java Province has a significant impact on society. At the end of 2023, inflation in Central Java Province was recorded at 2.89%. This figure is lower than the inflation rate in 2023, which reached 5.63%. This indicates that the inflation rate that occurred in 2023 was still maintained stable (Humas Jateng, 2024) Nevertheless, the increase in food prices has a significant impact on middle to poor communities, who allocate a large portion of their income to food needs.

In addition, the impact of an increase in the price of basic foodstuffs can also affect the amount of product purchases by consumers. Thus, for families who are already working hard to fulfill their basic needs, the economic situation can become a burden. Other consequences include the inability to obtain food, especially for individuals in vulnerable situations. As such, it raises issues for the nutrition and health of children and adults, who are quite vulnerable to the negative effects of food shortages. It is known that rice is an agricultural product consumed as a staple food for the majority of

Indonesians that has nutrients such as calories, fat, vitamins, and protein needed by the body (Putra, 2022).

### **3.4 Strategies for Overcoming the Increase in Basic Foodstuffs on the Inflation Rate in Central Java Province**

As a result, demand continues to increase without being matched by adequate supply, and fluctuations in agricultural commodity prices have now reached a serious condition. In addition, political and climate uncertainties around the world have caused food commodity prices to increase in the global market. One of the strategies adopted by the government to mitigate volatile changes in agricultural commodity prices is to implement appropriate fiscal policies, including financial support and tax encouragement, as well as increased efficiency in budget spending. Inflation and food supply instability are caused by fluctuations in the prices of staple foods. To stabilize food supply availability and prices, the government has utilized various fiscal policy tools. The government's fiscal policies have had a positive impact; inflation fell dramatically in the first months of 2011, to an annualized 6.16% in April 2011. Increased productivity in agricultural production must be accompanied by fiscal policies that include tax incentives and customs arrangements (Sujai, 2011).

A program undertaken by the government in addition to fiscal policy to maintain price stability and supply the needs of citizens, especially those living below poverty standards, is through the implementation of Pure Market Operations (OPM). Operation Market is an effort to prevent an increase in the price of goods by injecting supplies through intermediaries such as private traders, state-owned enterprises (SOEs), or direct sales to retailers by setting prices below market prices. OPM, just like the principle proposed by Hessie, is a government strategy that seeks to maintain the stability of goods prices with a method that cuts the prices by around 10%-15% below market prices (Ngatikoh & Faqih, 2020; Fadhlulloh, 2018; Aulawi, 2020).

To meet the current demand for food, Indonesia faces a big challenge. The need for food continues to increase as the population grows. However, most people who depend on agriculture are still poor. The government opened the tap to import rice to meet food needs. The rice import policy can ease rice price fluctuations for a short period. In contrast, to keep food prices stable over a long period, the government must prioritize rice farmers to increase rice income (Zainal Abidin, 2015). Demand for meat at the national level continues to increase in line with economic development, population increase, educational progress, and awareness of the importance of nutritional intake from livestock sources. This increase in demand occurs in addition to the fulfill office. According to Ariningsih, the country still relies on imports to demand the national fulfillment of beef (Ariningsih, 2014).

## **4. CONCLUSION**

The study concludes that the increase in the price of basic foodstuffs has a significant impact on the community in Central Java Province. The resulting impact caused is none other than encouraging the inflation rate. The inflation rate of Central Java Province throughout 2023 has decreased compared to the previous year. The price increase is caused by various factors, one of which is natural factors such as the El Nino phenomenon where the phenomenon occurs when rainfall decreases drastically to cause drought, and in the end, the agricultural sector can experience crop failure due to this phenomenon. Thus, there is a decrease in food production, but on the other hand, market demand continues to increase. In addition, the increase in food prices severely

impacts the middle to poor communities, who allocate a large portion of their income to food needs.

To solve this problem, researcher suggest that quick and effective action steps are required from the government, including measures such as increasing agricultural production, reducing dependence on imports, providing subsidies to vulnerable groups, and implementing policies that support food and price stability. A comprehensive solution is needed to protect people's welfare and maintain economic stability.

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*The 1st International Conference on Islamic Economics (ICIE) 2024*

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